expressly given to the Secretary of the Treasury by repeated acts of Congress, the latest of

which was approved March 3, 1881. As to the

expediency of exercising the right, no one who

knows the facts can heeltate. The season when the pinch in the money market is likely to be

most severe is August and September, and no change in the revenue laws is possible before October, even if an extra session of Congress

District Attorney MARTINE is evidently

MR. DURAND GETS MARRIED.

He Proposes to Widow Clark and they are

Made One Within an Hour.

James M. Durand of Newark and Mrs. Hattle V. Clark, the widow of the late James

L. Clark of this city, were married in Orange on Monday night by the Rev. William Tunison.

Mr. Durand is 75 years old, and is the father

in-law of ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana. He

Glorifying an Interesting Event that Has

Not Yet Eventuated.

From the Courter-Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 12.-There is one

While we are here enjoying the lavish hospitality of

the citizens of Columbus, the news comes to us that in the house of our fathers a child is born: let us all unite

The band at once struck up a lively air, and three cheers were given for Mrs. Cleveland, while the health of the baby was drunk in sparkling champagne. It was not until to-day that the loyal Columbus adherents of President Cleveland discovered that their toast was in vain, and that no heir to the White House has been born.

been born.

The Anniston Hot Blast, which has just come to hand, shows that the rumor also reached that point. The editor, who is the poet J. R. Bandail, says:

We congratulate the President and his young wife

volcanically; and the ladies at the inn expressed their

congratulations in melodious chorus. How would alabama do for the little one's name?

Queen Kaplolani Seca Liberty's Statue.

Gen. Dominis and the Princess were indis-

posed yesterday morning and did not accompany the

Queen on her trip to Governor's Island. The rest of the party left the hotel at a little before 11 and drove to

tail of marines showed them through the school ship

Minnesota A salute was fired and the Hawaiian colors unfuried as they crossed the plank. Then they got on board the United States cutter At-lantic, and steamed to dovernor's Island, running on

Miss Barbour Excites the Botel Madison

Miss Dolly Barbour, a very pretty and stylish

young woman, arrived at the Hotel Madison a month ago. She informed the clerk that she belonged in Rich-mend, Va., but did not say what her object was in com-

ing to New York. No friends called on her at the hotel

ing to New York. No friends called on her at the hotel. At 1 A. M. yesterday a lady who occupied the room next to Miss Earbour's was awakened by cries and groans. She aroused a chambermaid and they entered Miss Harbour's room. That young woman was lying on the bed moaning and haif unconscious. An empty laudanum bottle was found in the room.

The police were notited and a call for a ambulance was sent out, and Dr. Steele of the New York Hospital and the hotel physiciam. Dr. Maloney, arrived at the same time. After examining Miss Barbour they concluded that she had not taken any laudanum but was suffering with hysteria. Yesterday she left the hotel.

Trying a Public School Teacher.

The steamship Fulda of the North German

Lloyd line, which ran aground in the mid off Owl's Head while coming into port on Monday afternoon, probably will not be pulled off until this morning at high water. She is only about 100 feet from the beach, and is nearly broadside on. The steerage passengers and a large portion of the cargo were taken off yesterday, and severating puffed industriously from 3 o'clock until dusk without budging her. It is probable that all her cargo will have to be landed by lighters.

\$40,000 Recovered by a Bank Note Co.

The Kendall Bank Note Company of this city received \$40,000 on Monday in settlement of a judgment

Sunday in New York.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The enforcement of the Sunday ordinance in

New York thus far has been as toorough as the worst for to the whiskey traffic could desire, and when the ordi-

nary citizen of that metropolis lies down to rest Satur day night he communes with the wife of his bosom some what after this fashion

You must not awake me early; Let me slumber. Susan dear. To morrow will be the driest day

Of all the beastly year, Susan, the

Driest, dreariest day: Fil sleep the hours away, Sussa,

I'll sleep the hours away.

Of all the beastly year;

in the hope that the mother and baby are well.

the founder of the firm of Durand & Co.,

were called for the special purpose. .

the right man in the right place.

outside the Narrows.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1887.

No Such Scandal Probable.

The general apprehension that President CLEVELAND may appoint his Attorney-General to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of the late Justice Woods, is without basis in the prob-

abilities.
No doubt Mr. Garland's strongest ambition in life has been to make his way to the bench of the Supreme Court. This desire is perfectly legitimate and laudable. Two years ago there seemed to be a good prospect that at the first opportunity it might be gratified.

Events since the disclosure of Mr. GAR-LAND's relations with the great Pan-Electric speculation, probably have not weakened his desire for the appointment. It would mean more to him now than ever before. From his own point of view, and for his personal interests it would be worth more to him at this time than to any other man alive.

Nor has the President's treatment of his Attorney-General since the Pan-Electric facts came out, served to discourage Mr. GARLAND'S hope of receiving this final favor. Mr. CLEVELAND has stood by Mr. GARLAND. The President has not asked the Attorney-General to resign his seat in the Cabinet. The discredited and dishonored public servant has been allowed to remain, to the detriment of the Administration's moral influence, to the damage of the Democratic party's hold on public confidence, and to the scandal of good government. It is not astonishing if Mr. GARLAND still considers an appointment to high judicial office as

within the limits of reasonable expectation.

Nevertheless, we believe that President CLEVELAND has no more idea of nominating the Hon. Augustus H. GARLAND of Arkansas for Justice of the Supreme Court than of sending to the Senate the name of Dr. J. WEER ROGERS of Parthenon Heights, or of doing any other utterly improbable thing.

As to Mr. GARLAND's retention in the Cabinet in spite of the Pan-Electric disclosures, very deep into the philosophy of motives. It does not necessarily imply unshaken confidence in Mr. GARLAND's worthiness on the part of the President and his associates in the Administration. It does not necessarily imply a personal loyalty, willing, like Gen. GRANT's, to go to great lengths for the sake of friendship. It was a weighing of evils and a choice of what appeared to be the lesser evil. To carry Mr. GARLAND to the end of the term, heavy as the load might be, perhaps seemed a shrewder policy than to reject and repudiate him. at would have been an acknowledgment of shameful responsibility, a confession of political incapacity; and there are times when confession may seem to be suicide.

But, although Mr. GARLAND has been allowed to profit thus far and to this extent by the supposed requirements of politics, it is another and a very different matter to select him deliberately from among all the lawyers of the land for the highest of judicial honors. We do not think that Mr. CLEVE-LAND is capable of such unparalleled folly. We have no doubt that the President's eyes are fully open to the magnitude and the consequences of the scandal which would be involved in the nomination of Augustus H. GARLAND for Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Great Oil Conspiracy Case.

The public at large in a general way, and the oil men throughout the country more especially, have been much interested in the oil conspiracy case which culminated last Surday at Buffalo in the conviction of the President and Vice-President of a Rochester oil company.

The Standard Oil Company is a great cor poration chartered by the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, with manifold connections and of commensurate wealth. Its enemies assert that it is a tentacles all little rivals, while others not hostile regard it simply as a corporation engaged in legitimate business, with wealth and prosperity that make it the target of The Standard Oil Trust is an association or partnership connected with the company, and owned largely by gentlemen in the direction of the corporation. Did the Standard Oil men have anything to do with the alleged conspiracy? Did they plot or prompt an injury to be committed upon or against another company? Was there in point of fact any conspiracy? These were the questions which came before Judge HAIGHT and a jury at this

Erie County Oyer and Terminer on May 3.

Upon the complaint of CHARLES B. MATTHEWS, President of the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company, HIRAM B. EVEREST and his son, CHARLES M. EVEREST, officers of the Vacuum Oil Company of Rochester, and JOHN D. ARCHBOLD, HENRY H. ROGERS, and AMBROSE MCGREGOR of this city, had been indicted for conspiring to injure trade and commerce by certain alleged plots against the Vacuum Oil Company. The indict ment alleged certain overt acts: Enticing away from the Buffalo company an employé named ALBERT A. MILLER; an attempt to destroy the works of the Buffalo company, and the bringing false suits against that company. The three New York defendants are connected with the Standard Oil Trust, and they own three-quarters of the stock of the EVERESTS' company, the Vacuum Oil Company. But on the trial, not one particle of evidence was adduced to connect them with any of the overtacts alleged; and Judge HAIGHT very properly directed

the fury to acquit them. Thus the Standard Oil element was eliminated from the fight, and the result cannot properly be deemed a defeat of that company unless the very name of Standard Oil acted upon the jury like a baneful charm, to blind them and to induce them to convict men whom they would otherwise have sequitted. The Evening Post, which seems to hate the Standard Oil, says that "the verdict of guilty rendered by the jury against the EVERESTS in the Buffalo oil conspiracy case, appears to be a verdiet in general terms against the Standard Oil Trust." If this be true, it is clear that the conviction was wrong, and must be reversed on appeal. Let us look at the facts in the case and see whether Mr. EVEREST and his son ought to have been convicted.

In 1878 Mr. EVEREST, then as now at the head of the Vacuum Oil Company, brought MATTHEWS, the instigator and prosecutor of the indictment, from a Wyoming county farm to Rochester, where he entered the Vacuum Oil Works. MATTHEWS remained in the employ of EVEREST until March, 1881, when he went to Buffalo and started an opposition concern called the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company. He took with him leave the Vacuum company, ALBERT MILLER and J. Scott WILSON. On the lath day of the following June, in the

new still at the works of the Buffalo company blew off; and later in the day a second blow-off occurred. How much this explosion amounted to it is not easy to determine. BEARDSLEY, a brother-in-law of MATTHEWS, testified that "a vapor floated back over the still, and that had it come in contact with any light or fire, the vapor would have ig-nited immediately, and probably have burned us out." On the other hand, THOMPSON MC-Gowan, a skilled expert, testified that he was quite positive that what escaped from the safety valve after the alleged explosion, was nothing more than steam, possibly mixed with a little petroleum vapor.

It was the theory of the prosecution that the EVERESTS had hired MILLER to blow up the still of the new company, but all that was shown was that the safety valves blew out, not a very uncommon occurrence in oil works. In any event, MATTHEWS did not think much about the explosion at the time, for no mention of it was made to J. Scorr WILSON, his principal seller, who returned from the West shortly thereafter. So much for the alleged attempt to blow the works up. It seems to us to rest on about as substantial a foundation as the vapor which

passed out of the valve. What was the next overt proof of guilt? It was averred that the EVERESTS had Induced ALBERT A. MILLER, formerly in their employ, to leave his new master, MATTHEWS, in July, 1881. MILLER, who appears to be a practical oil man of some capacity, but of intemperate habits, left the Buffalo company on July 1, two weeks after the blow-off of the valves, supposed to have been his handiwork. He was produced on the trial by the prosecution, but it was not proven that he caused the explosion or accident. He seems to have been a traitor in turn to each company, and always serving two masters. No conspiracy between the Everests to lure MILLER away from the Buffalo company was shown; and if, at the request of the elder EVEREST, MIL-LER left the employ of MATTHEWS, that did seeking to regain the services of a former servant taken from him by MATTHEWS.

What damage was done by the accident at the works or by the loss of MILLER's services? But little, if any, loss was sustained, for the Buffalo company made anybody can understand that without going | 16,000 or 17,000 barrels of oil in the six months succeeding those events, and in 1882 the works consumed 125,000 barrels of crude oil. The capital stock, originally \$40,000, has been increased to \$100,000, and it was shown by several witnesses that MAT-THEWS has been trying to sell out his whole concern to the Standard Oil Company for \$250,000 or \$300,000, in consideration of which he would discontinue his civil actions, and let the criminal case take care of itself.

The only testimony of any consequence against Everest was that of Mr. George TRUESDALE, an attorney of Rochester, who testified as to a conversation which took place at his office in June, 1881, between himself, MILLER, and HIRAM B. EVEREST. This

"Everger said that Miller had left his employ and got an engagement with an oil concern in Buffalo. He desired to return, and Everger wanted him back. Miller had made statements to me about his contract with the Buffalo company. My advice was for him to get released. If he entered into a contract and violated it, then he would be liable for damages. Everger said that there were other ways for Miller to get out. He said:

Suppose he should arrange the machinery so it would burst or smash, what would be the consequences? I replied that if there was only negligence or caraless. burst or smash, what would be the consequences? I replied that if there was only negligence, or carelessness, he would be civilly liable; but, if wifully done, there would be criminal liability. Eversar said he thought there would only be civil liability, and asked me to look up the law. At a subsequent interview I said that such a course would lay Millian liable criminally, as well as any one who counselled him to do it, and if they pursued the matter the obances were they would be

Judge HAIGHT is said to be one of the eight or ten Supreme Court Judges in the State who understand the criminal law, and he presided at this trial with fairness and impartiality; but we think he made a misake in letting in this evidence. It was inadmissible as being privileged under the code. It other words, it was a communication made by a client to a lawyer in the course of professional employment.

The third overt act alleged, the bringing of false suits, was based on the fact that the United States Circuit Court held that certain patents upon which suit had been brought against the Buffalo company for infringements by the Vacuum company were vold. But this allegation, of course, was of no moment, for, as Judge HAIGHT said:

"It does not appear that these actions were brought without probable cause. The fact that actions were brought, and that the plaintiffs were defeated, is not ufficient to warrant a jury in finding that the action

were false." In our opinion a new trial should be granted to these defendants, because the facts shown fail to prove their guilt beyond a rea-

sonable doubt. It is probable that the sympathy of the ten farmers on the jury went out to their oldtime fellow farmer from Wyoming county. and that the vehement denunciation of the Standard Oil Company by District Attorney QUINBY further aided to blind their judgment and to take their minds away from the real issue before them.

The conviction of the EVERESTS will never stand on appeal, even if a new trial be not

Army Pay Frauds.

The War Department has at last heard from Second Lieutenant J. J. SHAW of the Sixth Infantry. This officer distinguished himself not long ago by duplicating his pay accounts to an extent that broke all previous records. During two or three consecutive months he secured money on at least sixteen sets of fraudulent vouchers, and, according to some estimates, on more than twenty. It is admitted that seven of these vouchers were honored by the Pay Department, and it is believed that there were about twice as many on which he obtained money from various discounters. His whereabouts have long been unknown, but now in a letter from London he coolly proposes to resign from the army and requests an immediate acceptance of his resignation. Whether he is in England or has only had a letter mailed from that point is not clear. If really there he might go on exhibition, and lecture upon the extraordinary things possible under the present pay system of the United States army.

Lieut. SHAW, though the most remarkable, is not the only recent criminal of this description. Five vouchers signed by Second Lieutenant J. S. Powell of the Signal Corps for his February pay alone, successively reached the department. Of course all but one must have been fraudulent. Early this month. Lieut. J. H. G. WILCOX, Seventh Cavalry, was convicted by court martial of duplication of his pay accounts, although under circumstances strongly distinguishing

his case from the cases of Shaw and Powell It becomes a serious question how long a system of payments which make such frauds possible shall be allowed to stand. No such scandal is created in the navy, where a different system prevails, each officer being assigned to a particular paymaster for receiving his installments of salary. It might cause a little inconvenience to impose simmiddle of the forenoon, the safety valves of a lilar restrictions in the army, but inconven-

ience would be better than allowing swindling like SHAW's to remain possible. The evil is quite as glaring now in its recent development as at one time under cretary Lincoln; and the measures taken by the latter to break it up were evidently of only temporary value. Paymaster-General ROCHESTER has recommended a change in the system of paying officers, by special assignments to paymasters, after the navy plan, and it is said that an order for that purpose has been drafted. For some reason, however, it has not yet been issued by the War Department, so that until it or some efficient substitute is adopted, the scandalous evils from duplication of pay accounts are likely to go on.

Mayor Hewitt's Plan is Better.

The Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY published letter in the Tribune the other day approving Excise Commissioner Woodman's proposition to permit the sale of draught beer on Sundays from twelve to two o'clock. The beer is not to be drunk on the premises.

"Thousands of families in our cities," Dr. CROSBY admits, "are accustomed to drink draught beer at their midday meal, and there is no reason why they should be deprived of it on Sunday any more than the rest of us should be deprived of our milk, which also, as a perishable article, is

brought to us on Sunday." This is well enough as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. There are thousands of families in this great town that are accustomed to drink draught beer at their evening meals, or just before going to bed, or whenever friends come to visit them, or whenever they are thirsty. Until nature so alters the constitution of man that he never wants a drink of beer on Sunday except between twelve noon and two afternoon, Dr. CROSBY's plan cannot be considered satisfactory. And there are a great many thousand persons in this town who want something stronger than draught not make a conspiracy. Evenest was only | beer. Doubtless it might be better for them not to have it, but as long as they are not disorderly, is it really anybody's business what they choose to drink? Why shouldn't they be allowed to take a glass of German or French wine on Sunday as on other days?

The difficulty with even comparatively moderate temperate reformers like Dr. CROSBY, is that they insist upon applying their own standards of Sunday observance to everybody else. Now, whether the fact be regrettable or not, it is none the less a fact that to a majority of the inhabitants of New York city, Sunday is a day of social enjoyment. They go to see their friends in the afternoon and evening. And to many of them the public house is the club room and casino, not a resort of persons of bad character, but a quiet meeting place for those whose homes may be inconvenient for entertaining company even according to their narrow means. What good reason is there why all these people shouldn't be able to go or send to a public house for whatever they want to drink on Sunday afternoon or evening? It may be healthy to drink beer at the midday meal only, but there are plenty of people here who are accustomed to drink it whenever they want it, especially on Sunday. They would never be satisfied with Mr. WOODMAN'S and Dr. CROSBY'S proposal. Mr. HEWITT's is the sensible plan.

Six thousand of them signed a petition which was introduced yesterday into the Assembly by Mr. GIEGERICH, asking for a law to permit beer to be bought on Sundays after two o'clock in the afternoon.

The six thousand names no doubt represent sixty thousand persons of the same views and in the same district, or perhaps six hundred thousand. The west side must have nearly as many who would petition the Legislature to the same purport,

But the region of the city lying midway between the west and the east side, being well provided with clubs where beer, wine, or whiskey can be bought on Sunday, agrees in sentiment with the policy of the rural Republicans, and so the two great flanks of the metropolis are powerless.

This town is rather eccentrically divided on the liquor question. Those who are against the sale of Sunday beer have opportunities for buying it, and those who are for it have

Potatoes, Not Peanuts.

The refusal of the Republican Legislature to wipe out the ridiculous Sunday blue laws shows that the talk about peanut politics being uppermost in Albany is all wrong.

The peanut is not the true emblem of the rural Puritans who run the affairs of New York State and of New York city particularly. Their ideas are as fresh and verdant as the soil they sweat over, but peanuts don't grow in New York. The potato is their sign. Let them adopt it while they try to run this big city with the intolerant restrictions of a country village.

But potato politics is pretty dry and mealy. It should be dug up.

President CLEVELAND will be renominated with the atmost case next year, and THE SER only makes toelf absurd by its contortions in the face of the fact.—

Boston Herale.

It is funny to see the vehemence of the Mugprophets. They are absolutely sure that Mr CLEVELAND is to be renominated; and, although it is something which cannot happen till next

year, they call it a fact as if it had happened

If the majority of the Democratic party want to run Mr. CLEVELAND again, they have the power to do it, and nobody can prevent them. At the same time nobody can make them do it.
if they don't want to. If they are well pleased again on the same line, they will send delegates from the several States, and especially from the State of New York, to execute that purpose; but otherwise they won't, and then the Mugwumps will be disappointed.

We are ourselves heartily in favor of running Mr. CLEVELAND in certain contingencies. If there is to be a square free trade platform, he should be the candidate by all manner of means; and if the Democratic party is bound to be smashed in the election, he must be regarded as the only proper standard bearer.

However, we have known several Presidents and have seen a number of Presidential elections. The certainty that a President will get a second term is always strong in the first half of his third year; the nominating Convention and the voters on election do not always take that view of the question.

Governor HILL would appear to have made obtained by the company in a suit against the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Virginia. On Feb. 14, 1842, the Virginia Commissioners passed an act award ig the con-tract for printing "the Middleberger bonds" to the Ken-dail Bank Note Company. After they had been printed the same Commissioners, actuated by Mabone, had re-pudiated the contract and awarded it to the American Bank Note Company. another political ten-strike yesterday.

The New York pilots are the best in the world, and their duties and difficulties should not be needlessly increased by the position of our boarding station. That institution on Staten Island is very convenient and comfortsble for the Health Officer and his little squad of servants; but it is the cause of much delay and of a heap of trouble for incoming steam ers. There is hardly room enough for the ships to turn in the Narrows, and the operation is always attended with extreme difficulty. Sometimes the pilots are com pelled to bring vessels outside Narrows in order to get sufficient room. The Fulds is by no means the only vessel that has got into trouble on account of the boarding station. A big vessel in a narrow place is an awkward thing to handle, and probably the

pilot on board the Fulda was not to blame for HIS PROFITS MILLIONS. the accident. The boarding station should be removed

JAY GOULD ENLIGHTENS THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Secretary Fairchild clings to the surplus millions and refuses to call in the few remaining 3 per cent bonds. But it is declared that if the emergency demanded, he would buy bonds in the open market. The right, if but the expediency, of such an operation is questionable, it certainly would be a dear experience for the people,—Albamy Express.

The right to buy bonds in the open market is How be Came to Buy Union Pacific in 1878 -His Big Purchase from the Dutchmen-In Buying Railroads Look to the Future.

The Pacific Railroad Commission, which has been for several days getting what little light it could out of a long line of satellites in the railroad system, tackled yesterday the great planet-Mr. Jay Gould. He shed rather more light than the satellites, but Mr. Anderson had great difficulty in making it look any way off color. Mr. Gould had a re markably honest way of trying to make it apof dollars by deftly turning over his hand, it was perfectly legitimate, and if they wanted to

know about it it was all right.

The Commission met an hour earlier than usual, to give Mr. John Pondir a chance to say something, as he had before signified his willingness to make some startling revelations.

Mr. Pondir has in his lifetime made and lost a

rested his silk hat on his knees, and, drawing a pair of gold-bowed spectacles out of one pocket and putting them before his eyes, he drew from another pocket a paper filled with figures and began perusing it. No one would have thought that the little man was nervous to look at his face, but the paper in his hands trembled very perceptibly. To all other appearances he was the coolest man in the room, which, as if by magic, filled up with brokers and railroad men as soon as Mr. Gould appeared.

Mr. Gould was asked how long he had lived in this city. He said since 1859. Mr. Little asked him to speak a little louder.

"I am suffering from neuralgia," Mr. Gould said, "but I will try."

In response to several questions he then said that he first became interested in the Union Pacific in 1873. In the spring of that year he went out with Mr. Horace H. Clark, then President of the road, who spoke so highly of the property that Mr. Gould became interested, and gave orders to his brokers to buy all they could under 35. About that time Mr. Clark was taken sick and died, and during his sickness Mr. Clark's brokers unloaded his stock.

"My orders caught his stock," said Mr. Gould with a smile.

After acquiring a large interest he looked about to see what was the matter with the road, He met Mr. John B. Alley, who diagnosed

in-law of ex-Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana. Ho is the founder of the firm of Durand & Co., manufacturing jewellers, but he retired several years ago, leaving the business in his sons hands. Recently he has boarded at the Park House in Orange, where he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Clark, whose cousin is a dealer in paper hangings in Orange. Mr. Durand ealled upon the widow frequently. On Monday night, during one of his visits, he proposed immediate marriage, and was accepted. The ceremony was performed within an hour in the presence of five or six of Mrs. Clark's relatives.

Mr. Durand's two sons, Wickliff and Wallace, knew nothing about the matter. Wallace sailed for Europe last week. Mr. Durand's daughter Salle, who married ex-Gov. Warmoth, is sway with fire husband. These are all that remain of his family. His eldest son Henry died a dozen years ago, at a Southern resort, to which he had gone for his health. The old gentleman was quite wealthy a few years ago, but he is thought to have lost much of his money. He used to travel to Europe every year, and at one time he lost a large sum of money at poker on one of the return trips. Belleving that he had been tricked by sharpers, he repudiated a number of papers which he gave in settlement of his losses, and the holders of the notes sued him. The case was finally compromised.

Mr. Durand at that time had the reputation of being one of the boldest players in this country. He is tail and straight, dresses faultlessly, has white hair and a pointed white beard, while his face is always flushed with a glow of health which is in atrong contrast with his slow and feeble galt.

The bride is a charming woman, 42 years old, with a large circle of acquaintances in fashionable society in Orange. Her marriage was a great surprise to everybody who knew her.

After acquiring a large interest he looked about to see what was the matter with the road. He met Mr. John B. Alley, who diagnosed the Union Pacific's malady as an enormous floating debt at a large rate of interest, and a receivership. Mr. Gould consulted also Oliver Ames and Sidney Dillon. The stock was then about 14. He held 100,000 shares. He devoted his time for the next three years to building up the road and rooting out abuses in its management.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 12.—There is one disgusted Congressman in town, and a whole city full of disappointed people. The Chattahocchee River Convention has brought together several hundred distinguished gentlemen, among them being Senator Brown and Congressman Crisp of Georgia, several Congressmen from Alabama and Florida, and a number of merchants from a distance. The party was tendered a banquet last night at the Hotel Riddle, which was a magnificent affair. Mayor Grimes was the master of ceremonies. The toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm until they were interrupted by the toastmaster, who said that Congressman Crisp had a special announcement to make. The Congressman, blushing to the ears, stood up and said:

While we are here enjoying the lavish hospitality of -Yes sir. en't you a Kansas Pacific holder before 1878 ! G.—Weren't you a Kansas Pacific holder before 10/0 A.—I think not.

Q.—Don't you remember that there was an agreement signed April 22, 1875, whereby the capital of the Kansas Pacific was to be increased to \$23,000,000 with \$5,000,000 of bonds? A.—It seems to me now that there was something of that kind talked of, but it never came to anything. Yes, I may have been interested in it at that time, and consulted with Tom dout and others connected with the Kansas Pacific.

connected with the Kansas Pacific.

Still Mr. Gould asserted, gently and firmly, that he was very sure he held no Kansas Pacific stock till 1878.

Regarding his interest in the Union Pacific, which in 1873 was 100,000 shares. Mr. Gould said that he gradually increased it to 200,000 shares in 1878. The whole number of shares was 367,000. During this time the other large holders of Union Pacific were Oliver Ames and Sidney Dillon.

Q.—Do vok keep books. Mr. Gould? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you keep books, Mr. Gould? A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you have a bookkeeper in 1878? A.—Yes.
Q.—What is his name? A.—Mr. Morosini, I think. I've forgotten when he began. It was before 1878.
Q.—Have you those books? A.—Yes. They are at your service.

Q-liave you those books? A.—Yes. They are at your service.

Mr. Anderson then showed Mr. Gould a pooling agreement made before the consolidation, where he had signed for 694 funding bonds. \$47.050 unstamped incomes, \$2.443.000 stamped incomes, and \$160.000 secured land grants. He said he had forgotten all about that.

He remembered the fact that his bonds were entered in the pooling arrangement for much higher figures than he paid, but he had forgotten how much. Nothing came of that agreement, however. There were too many difficulties in the way. Mr. Gould said he conceived the idea of uniting all the various securities under one big consolidated mortgage at a less rate of interest.

The details of this consolidation had to some extent slipped Mr. Gould's mind, but he glided easily over these difficulties, by telling the Commission that his books would show.

A question being raised as to what securities Mr. Gould had bought abroad, Mr. Gould said that he never bought any stock abroad but Denver Pacific of the Amsterdam people. We congratulate the President and his young wife upon the fortunate arrival of a national baby. As soon as the news was received at Anniston and made public, the locomotives here celebrated the auspicious event with unusual whistics; the great blast furnaces sent up screams of reloicings, and their funnels spouted flame, painting the dark background of the sky and hillside luminously red. The fires on Blue Mountain flared volcanically, and the lulies at the inn expressed their

that he never bought any stock abroad but Denver Pacific of the Amsterdam people. Then he told, with a show of pardonable pride, how he had heard of these Denver bonds, but thought he wouldn't go near them, expecting the Dutchmen would sit and smoke two or three days before deciding to do anything. As a matter of fact, he got to Amsterdam one day at 10 o'clock, took a wash and a breakfast, met the bondholders at 11, and at 12 had bought \$2,000,000 of bonds at 74 and paid for them.

Mr. Gould presented papers showing these transactions in the following securities, Jan. 24, 1880, being the date of consolidation:

8t. Joseph and Denyer Bailroad, receiver's certificates 24, 1880, being the date of consolidation:

81. Joseph and Benver Railroad receiver's certificates

Bought from June 12, 1870, to Oct. 10, 1879, 50 certificates for \$20.000. Un Jan 24, 1880, surrandered them in
sexhance for Oct shares of Union Facilica & &O.000, 27,
1870, to Nov. 3, 1870, 6,889 shares. Soid March 13, 1870,
1971, to Nov. 3, 1870, 6,889 shares. Soid March 13, 1870,
1971, to Nov. 3, 1870, 6,889 shares. Soid March 13, 1870,
1971, to Nov. 3, 1870, and 24, 1880, the balance
of 5,013 shares in exchange for 1,002 shares of Union
Pacific at par. or \$10,420,
36, Joseph and Denver first mortigage bonds—Bought
Jan 14, 1870, to Nov. 3, 1870, at 40 (excepting \$25,50)
worth at 30 and \$6,400 at 37(4), \$1,502,8-6,18 worth for
\$803,201.78, Soid March 13, 1870, to July 2, 1870, \$317,
100 worth at 40 for \$256,800, On Jan. 24, 1889, surrendered balance \$803,707,70 in bonds for 9,005 shares of
Union Pacific at par, \$256,800,
Mr. Gould then discoursed a long time un-

Union Pacific at par, \$250,800.

Mr. Gould then discoursed a long time unassumingly, and as if recalling the moves in a game of chess, numerous railroad transactions in which he was interested. Mr. Anderson, who asked for explanations of a great many things, and got some that seemed to answerevery purpose, at lost got down to the consolidation. Mr. Gould said:

every purpose, at lost got down to the consolidation. Mr. Gould said:

While I had made up my mind in 1876 that a consolidation of the various roads was the only him for the
Union Pacide. Later my interests were somewhat
changed, i had coucht the Missouri Pacide road from
Commodore Garrison to protect my Kansas Pacide. Mr.
Sage and Mr. Billon and others sot a armed at this and
thought I hadbechemes to extend the Kansas road. They
came to me and told me I was dentified with the Union
Pacide and committed to it, and that I must consent to
let the consolidation go through. I told them if they
would let me out and let me hold my own Missouri system I would give them a check for \$1,000,000. I make
that ofter now—this minute. I would be better off with
the Niesouri and Kansas Pacide.

Mr. Anderson—Oh, you capht not to complain.
Mr. should—well, the result was that they wouldn't let
me go till I had signed a paper committing myself to the
scheme of consolidation on the terms at which it was
afterward consolidation on the terms at which it was
afterward consolidation on the terms at which it was

The trustees of Grammar School 82 held a

meeting at the school house, Sixty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, last night, to consider the charges preferred by Principal George E. Hardy against Hugh J. scheme of consolidation on the terms at which it was afterward consumnated.

While Mr. Gould gave the idea that he was forced into the consolidation at disadvantageous terms, the Commission has an idea that Mr. Gould, by acquiring the Missouri Pacific, forced the other holders in the Union Pacific and its branches to let him make the consolidation on his own terms and several millions to his credit. Mr. Anderson proceeded to draw out evidences of this, but it was not a glorious success.

Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage wrote a letter to Solon Humphreys and Gen. Dodge in the last part of 1879, asking them to report on the best terms for a consolidation. Mr. Anderson thought the share-for-share arrangement, by which consolidated stock was given for both Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, was not fair. Mr. Gould said: preferred by Principal George E. Hardy against Hugh J. Duffy, the fourth assistant. There are three charges, incompetency, violation of the rules in indicting corporal punishment, and conduct derrimental to the morals of the pupils. Mr. Duffy protested against the appearance of Trustee Louis Horn as one of the judges on the ground that he was a co-presentior. Under the first charge Mr. Hardy said that he visited Mr. Duffy s room twice a day during the six weeks Mr. Puffy has been there, and always found the boys yelling and shouther and throwing missies. Once he was nearly hit by a bean.

The trustees adjourned to give Mr. Hardy the opportunity to bring wineases.

Mr. Gould said:
It isn't the past of a railroad that you must look at in
buying it. He the future. The Kansas Parlid was at
bardan. It couldn't be not worse, but it had a
future. I siways look at the theory worse, but it had a
future. I siways look at the theory worse of the
That's the way live made my more in worse of the
cente a share for my dist stock, and sold control of the
foad. The bunds became good, and I sold the stock for
12b. To make money, get a road with a future, and build
it up.

ico. To make money, get a road with a future, and suns it up.

Q.—There has been talk about a suit brought by Mr. Holmer to extricate the henver Pacific from the trustership of you and Mr. Sage! A.—Well. I owned a million of the bonds myself and was trustee for \$\frac{1}{2}(MNISH)\$. The bonds were worth only a nominal price. I consented to be removed from the trusteeship on the action of the court. I knew the trust was to be converted into Union Pacific, and it was a life thing to do. That was the only way of saving the road. The value of the heaver Pacific graw out of the fact hat the lipon Pacific put it name that Pacific had not been the lipon for the put in the way of the property of the put in the put Mr. Gould will continue his testimony to-day.

Changes Made by Earthquakes. HERMOSILLO, Mexico, May 17.-The com-

mission now examining into the seismic disturbances which have occurred in the Sierra Madre Mountains re cently report that the inhabitants of Babispe, Basarac, Opata, and Guasavas are living in the fields under trees Opats, and Gussavas are living in the fields under trees and in dugonit. There have been many shocks, A panic existed everywhere, and a number of woman died from fright. A wide territory is seamed with water and immense chasms. The earth has sunk in many places and is flooded with water, making awamps where there never was any waits before. In many mountains are to be seen what appear to be eruptions, and continuous smoke indicates volcanic action. These mountains have not yet been explored owing to continuous tremers and great chasms making the approach thereto most dimensi.

FORTY-NINE WINS EVERY GAME.

Corpet Workers Suspended-64 to be B populated-Will Barry be Retired?

Mr. Thomas B. Maguire and Mr. Thomas B. Barry, the special committee of investigation sent on to this city by the General Executive Board, Knights of Labor, "to ascertain the reason why so many Knights of Labor were leaving 49," as the committee's credentials say, went yesterday to New Britain. Conn. They will be back to-day.

The General Executive Board has suspended the Carpet Workers' National District Assembly No. 126. The Board had intended to wait until they all got here on Saturday next, and startle Mr. Morrison, who is the Master Workman of the district, but Mr. Morrison got the which called to ask Mr. Morrison upon what which called to ask Mr. Morrison upon what terms he would make peace with District Assembly 49 he replied;
"If you put it in that cold, heartless way. I will ask that Mr. Thomas B. Maguire, Terence Vincent Fowderly, and William H. Bailey resign from the General Executive Board, and three of my friends be put in their places. Then I can get along in peace and let 49 alone, if it behaves itself."

ingness to make some startling revelations. Mr. Pondir has in his lifetime made and lost a good many millions, and is said to have got a few left. Instead of confining himself to the facts the Commission wanted to got, Mr. Pondir's ambition seemed to be to vigorously affirm that the men interested in the Union Pacific way back at its inception were thieves, and that Mr. John B. Alley was the worst of the lot. He also intimated that Mr. Blaine was mixed up in the rascallty some way, but Commissioner Littler made him say that he didn't know anything about it.

The slight form of Mr. Jay Gould glided noiselessly into the room at this point, and, settling easily into a chair behind Mr. Pondir, he rested his silk hat on his knees, and, drawing a pair of gold-bowed spectacles out of one pocket and putting them before his eyes, he drew from another pecket a paper filled with figures and began perusing it. No one would have thought that the little man was nervous to look at his face, but the puper in his hands trembled very perceptibly. To all other appearances he was the coolest man in the room, which, asif by magic, filled up with brokers and railroad men as soon as Mr. Gould appeared.

Mr. Gould was asked how long he had lived in Mr. Ralph Robb of the Montauk Protective Mar. Ralph Robb of the Montauk Protective

manded very soon. They are the only two open antagonists of 49 in the General Executive Board.

Mr. Ralph Bobb of the Montauk Protective Association, composed of assemblies of Knights of Labor on Long Island, who are seeking a district assembly charter apart from District Assembly 49, and who are opposed by 49 in this effort, said yosterday that he knew nothing of any meeting of representatives of the Montauk Protective Association on Monday night with members of the Knights of Labor Executive Board at Pythagoras Hall. He received yesterday notification that T. B. Maguire and others of the Executive Board would confer with representatives of the Montauks on this (Wednesday) evening. Probably, said Mr. Robb, some such question as that outlined in THE SUN yesterday—whether the Montauks would take the members of their various local assemblies back into 49 and pay their back dues and assessments if the promise were given them that some time they should have a separate district assembly charter—would be asked them. Their answer, Mr. Robb said, would be a very emphatic no.

The Stock Exchange Believes that the Saturday Haif Heilday to Mandatory.

The Stock Exchange referred the question of its policy under the Saturday Half Holiday law to the standing Committee on Constitution with instructions to report at a special meeting, which was held vesterday. The commitee's report was as follows:

Insemuch as article 1, part 2 of the constitution pro vides for the closing of the Stock Exchange by order of the Governing Committee, the Committee on Constitu-tion respectfully recommend to the Governing Commit-tee that the Exchange be closed every Saturday hereafter at 12 o'clock moon. They further recommend that all contracts in the "regular way" and loans of stocks and money made on Friday and those maturing on Sun-

ceeding and contracts falling due on Saturday on the day previous.

The Governing Committee instructed the Committee on Constitution to confer with the officers of the Clearing House and of the banks. In the mean time the report of the Committee on Constitution is adopted. The Governors, as a rule, took the view that the law was in a sense compulsory, and at the same time they wished to act in accord with the banks in the transaction of their business.

Depositors in the National Park Bank were notified yesterday that the bank will strictly observe the law and close at noon on Saturday. At the Clearing House it was said that the action of the Park Bank would complicate matters, and probably result in the association reconsidering its decision that observance of the law was discretionary.

William R. Foster, Jr., counsel for the Produce Exchange, has decided that the Exchange will be forced to close at noon on Saturday. The provision men, however, will continue to hang around until dusk just the same.

VANISHING OF A BOOKMAKER.

Platt Gone and Tickets on Dry Monopole Unpaid-Heavy Liabilities to Betters. Arthur Platt, a young but very well-known tucky Derby and the Brooklyn Handicap cannot find him to get their money. It is nothing new for him to be missing from his office, for that has been usually the case for weeks. He has been over at the tracks in Clifton and Guttenberg trying to do a little business. It is thought that this is the way he "blew in" the money that he took on the books made long in advance on the that he took on the poors made long in advance on the big spring events mentioned. He is thought to have made pretty good books on these events and if the money had been held on to instead of being lost in Jersey, the winners could have been paid. The amount outstanding against; him on tickets is something over \$5.00; and many of the holders say that they expect he will pay them, and that they will keep the tickets until he catches up with the game. His friends asy that he would not have gone behind at all if he had been allowed to do business in New York without interruption.

been allowed to do business in New York without interription.

The last that was definitely heard of Flatt was from
the last that was definitely heard of Flatt was from
the last that was definitely heard of Flatt was from
the last that was but everybody expects to see him
pop un come time with a lot of money and square himself up with his customers. He has preity big books solid
long in advance, on the Withers and the Substream and
it is probable that he has no money to day to meet whatever part of those books will be wen arafiest him.

Flatt is a plunger even in the face of an unlucky
streak. It is sold of bim that he has gone on the track
with a So note and come out with \$4.00. His liabilities
on the events that are over and to come are estimated
all the way from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Mr. Iselin's Carriage Horses Sold.

Twenty carriage horses, the property of Mr. C. O. Iselin, were rold by Auctioneer Wm. Easton in the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. George Gould bought a pair of gelding cobs. gray and bay, 154 hands 5 and 6 years, for \$1.100. Nine hundred and twenty-five dollars was paid by James T. Swift for a pair of golden chestnut geidings, 15% hands, strong, 6 years, A pair of grays, mare and gelding, 10% hands, 0 and 6 years, were knocked down to Theodore Frelinghuysen for \$50. Then Mr. Swift bought a pair of liver colored \$500. Then Mr. Swift bought a pair of liver colored chestnut geidings, 15% hands, strong, 7 years, for \$1,850. A pair of bays, mare and geiding, 15% hands 6 and 7 years, were soid separately. Dr. W. S. Webb bought the geiding for \$1,197, and Mr. Withers of Withers a Coborse desires London took the mare at \$600. Afterward Mr. Withers and the mare to Br. Webb for \$500. making \$100 by the transaction.

A pair of geidings, roan and black, 15% hands, 6 years, wont to W. Anderson for \$1.95. Mr. Swift also bought at team of chesinitic geidings, 15% hands, 6 and 7 years, for \$1.856 but afterward concluded that he didn't want three pairs, so his last purchase was anctioned again. Again Mr. Swift changed his mind and bought the pair three pairs, so his last purchase was anctioned again. Again Mr. Swift changed his mind and bought the pair three pairs, so his last purchase was anotioned again. Again Mr. Swift changed his mind and bought the pair chestnut geiding at \$2.6 and G. G. Freilinghuysen sections at year and brown horse for \$5.00. Again of chestnut geiding at \$2.6 and \$1.5 are took a chestnut geiding for \$400. Col. Jelancey Sans took a chestnut geiding for \$400. Col. Jelancey Sans took a chestnut geiding for \$400.

Baptist May Day Anniversary.

More than 7,000 children gathered in the Raptist churches in this city yeaterday afternoon to cele-brate the May anniversary with song and feast. No attempt was made to gather them all together but the Uity Mission divided the city into seven districts and deskrated a church in each district where the children should meet and take part in the service of the day, some of the children took a May Day walk in Central Park before the services.

No More School Children Involved.

Superintendent Jasper visited Grammar School No. 28 yesterday morning and made inquiries Seniol No. 22 years ray morning and made inquiries about the improper photographs that some of the girls had saken. He says that he found that the pictures had been shown to very few of the other schulars. He thought that their influence for harm had been very limited. New that the three culprits are out of the school the matter will be dropped.

Policemen Crinnion, Taggard, and Cooney of the Mercer street squad were honorably mentioned by the Board yeaterday for rescuing children at a recent fire in Fouth Fifth avenue. Transfers—Folicemen Mc-cuires from Mercer street to Mulberry street: Walsh, from Eddridge street to Edizabeth street and Francis smith, from High Highes to Frince street Bernstein and Livingston of Delancey street were detailed as doormen.

Br. Curran Transferred to Saugeriles. The Rev. Dr. Curran. Dr. McGlynn's firm friend and formerly assistant pastor at St. Stephen's Church is now at Sangerties. Archbishop Corrigan directed last week that Dr. Curran should be transferred from Elicarchie to Sangerties. The Rev. Denis F. O. Flyan of Sangerties is to be father Curran's immediate ecclusiated superior. He is a friend of the Archbishop.

The worry of a constant cough, and the soreness of lunes, which generally accompanies it, are both remedied by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—448.

SEVEN MEN IN THE JURY BOX.

AN UNUSUAL SPURT IN JACOB SHARP'S

Plenty of Citizens Who Don't Want to Serve on the Jury-When One Turns Up Who Bacs Want to Both Sides Go for his Senip. The trial of Jacob Sharp took a wonderful and unexpected spurt yesterday. It started with one solitary juror in the chair and ended with seven, and, although it is not likely that many of those selected will be in at the verdict, still, if the sourt continues throughout the week, all the peremptory challenges will be ex-hausted by the beginning of the third week of the trial. This will wind the trial up in a hurry.

The famous defendant was on hand promptly and he sat immovable during the entire day. He showed no interest or anxiety, and it was evident, even at this early stage, that he was growing very tired of it all. He had all his lawyers around him, including John E. Par-sons. Lawyer Homer A. Nelson conducted the examination of jurors for the defence, with ecasional help from Lawrer Stickner.

The day was begun with a new panel of 100 jurors. Everything passed along decorously until Daniel Schwartz was called. Mr. Schwartz until Daniel Schwartz was called. Mr. Schwartz was heard all over the court room as soon as he moved. He weighed several hundred pounds, and the floor shook beneath his tread, Everybody smilled, and Judge Barrett had to get rid of his mirth behind a newspaper. Mr. Schwartz was excused after he had given the Bible a resounding kiss and said:

"I vas in der paker bizness, und I spig nod Inglish eoot."

"I vas in der paker bizness, und I spig nou Inglish coot."

Owen O. Schimmel, a manufacturer of preserves at 113 Warren street, was accepted as the second juror after a short examination.

John G. Brown, the artist, said he had a prejudice against State's evidence, and could not give it the consideration required by law. He was excused.

A good many of the jurors who followed Mr. Brown shared his opinions regarding the teatimony of informers and were allowed to depart.

timony of informers and were allowed to depart.
Julius Baul, a dealer in fancy goods, at 337
Grand street, was accepted and took the third seat in the jury box. A large number of liquor dealers were then examined, but they were all excused. After considerable hum-drum work these three men were accepted:

Dennis Lenahau, grocer, 625 First avenus; Albert Livingston, trimmings, 93 Greens street; Henry W. Mattoni agent for a glass bours, 176 East Eighty-fifth street.

When W. Lenahan had been accepted by the

Dennis Lenahan. grocer, 623 First avenue; Albert Livingston, trimmings of Greene street; Henry W. Mattoniagont for a glass bouse, 178 East Eighty-fifth street.

When Mr. Lenahan had been accepted by the prosecution. Mr. Nelson asked him who his clork was in his grocery. "My wife," said the the juror. He admitted that it would be hard work for her and might hurt his business if he was accepted, and that he might worry. He could not tell whether or not the worry would affect his capacity as a juror. He had never tried it. He had an impression that Jacob Sharp had bribed the Aldermen of 1884.

This aroused Sharp, who had been taking cat naps all through the morning. His mouth had been open, his chin dropped, and his eyes had opened and closed without energy or intent. Now he closed his mouth, opened his eyes, and leaned forward over his table to look at the witness, His face wore a peculiar astounded expression, and Jacob Sharp was alive and awake.

Counsellor Stickney arose to say that he thought the examination had taken a queer turn. But while Mr. Sharp had probably as much at stake as the people, the defence was ready and willing to take its chances with Mr. Lenahan.

Shortly after recess Informer Charles B. Waite came into court and took his old seat under the big-faced clock. The attention he attracted soon drove him out. Peter H. Morgan, a candy manufacturer, was a little man, who seemed to be ready to serve on the jury. His answers were given gibly and conformed strictly with the requirements of law. Lawyer Nelson had some doubts of his eligibility. "I believe," said Mr. Morgan, "that Mr. Fullgraff turned informer because he felt sorry for the wrong he had done."

Lawyer Nelson—By on think the testimony of Mr. Fullsraff would be safe testimony on which to deprive a citzen of hi libert?" Mr. Morgan—I couldn't form an opinion until I saw than an and heard him speak.

Mr. Nicoli—I believe the witness is eligible and I ask that he be allowed to serve.

Fullgrail would be safe testimony on which to deprive a citizen of hi liberty!

Mr. Moryan—I couldn't form an opinion until I saw the man and heard him speak.

Mr. Nicoli—I believe the witness is eligible and I sak that he be allowed to serve.

Lawver Stickney—The mere fact that the prosecution deem an argument on the question necessary shows that there may be a doubt, and that doubt should be given to the defendant.

Judge Barrett—I think it would be safer for me to sustain the challenge of the defence. The witness is excused.

tain the challenge of the defence. The witness is excussed.

This dialogue is a fair sample of many that keep on occurring during the day, It is the men who are willing to serve as jurors, and who come to court roady to answer questions, who consume the time, for their object is understood at once, and one side or the other immediately sails in to knock them out.

John Coyle, a liquor dealer of 297 West Houston street, said he wouldn't believe an informer on oath, no matter whether his testimony was corroborated or not.

Charles Engel, a big heavy-featured German, lounged in the witness chair for about two minutes. Then he was excused by consent. This brief dialogue was fatal to him:

Q-You knew what the dules of a juror are? A-

Q.—You know what the duties of a juror are? A.—
Ya. He musd vyind owid py und py vot ish ride und vot
ish wrong.

sh weng.

A. Howard Hopping, a clerk, living in the Dakota Flats, was accepted as the seventh juror after a brief examination. Another new panel of one hundred jurors will be tackled this morning. These are the seven men in the box:

Louis W. Maires, Owen O. Schimmel, Julius Raul, Dennis Lenahan. Albert Livingston, Henry W. Matton, A. Howard Hopping.

Vicar-General Quinu's Remains in the

The divine office will be chanted in the cathedral at 10 o'clock this morning over the remains of the late Vicar General Quinn. All of the main pillars of the with black. The body of Vicar-General Quinn was removed from the rectory at 10 o'clock yesterday morning to the catafaique prepared to receive it in the main aiale of the cathedral. Father Lavelle led the long procession that followed the coffin. In the procession were cession that followed the coffin. In the procession were alray boys in their robes, choir boys chanting the "Miserere" and the "De Profundis," acolytes bearing lighted candles and the cress-bearers, with all of the cathedral priests. The coffin was carried on the slouders of cight men. Vesterday the remains were the sole charge of Misters of Univity, and last night between the sole charge of Misters of Univity, and last night between the sole four tell candles in cour gold candles with white, while four tell candles in cour gold candles born, two at the head and two at the foot of the cate-faiture. born, two at the head ann two at the faight.

In the coffin plate is the inacription: "Right Reverend William Quian, Vicar General." Archbishop Corrigan will be celebrant at the requiem maa. Over 433
priceis are expected to be at the services. The remains
will be placed in the receiving vault at Calvary.

The Heart of Aldremen resolved yesterday to attend
the funeral in a body.

A Desperate Little Dog Does \$500 Damage. Mrs. Anna E. Miller was scrubbing Druggist Henry J. Wacherbarth's floor at 89 Sixth avenue and went into the yard for a scrubbing brush. She was there attacked by a little mongrel dog, which bit her wrist and arm and leg, and as she states, "made despersic and determined efforts to grassp her throat." She is almost scared to death whenever she sees a dog now blue shed the druggist in the Supreme Court to recover \$10(Nx) damages and got a verdict in Judge Donohue's fourt yesterday for \$500. The defence was that Nx Miller had no business in the yard.

New Jersey Trains in Collision.

Two of the Pennsylvania Ballroad's trains were in collision on Monday afternoon. The 3:20 P. M. train from this city to Long Branch, via Freehold, and the 4:55 train from Long Branch, via Freenois, and the 4:55 train from Long Branch to Monmouth Junctics should have passed each other at Tennent at 5:18, is slead of which they ran head first into each other at little way from that station. The largeage master of the Long Branch train had two of this rice broken, and two or three of the passengers were injured. Both engined were wrecked.

Ex-Collector McMahon's Son Alson Criminal. Arthur McMahon was convicted yesterday in Jersey City of highway robbery He is the 20-year old son of ex-Collector John McMahon of Hoboken, who is now serving a term in the Treaton prison for stealing EO,007 of the city's metery.

BROOKLYN.

A fire at Charles Voyelev's bakery at 90 Fourth avenue yesterday morning canassi a less of \$4,000. The Fourteenth Regiment will participate in the an-nual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomas in Saratoga Springs on June 21. in Saraloga Springs on June 21.

The police vacations will begin on June 1. Captains will receive twenty days derigoatis and detectives 10, roundsmens, patrolinen and doornierro.

The tirand Jary began an investigation vesterday of the matters covered in the report of the Bacon investigating Committee. The electric light matter was the subject first inquired into.

Dr. Charles Ferschland, who was arrested on an accusation of administering medicines to fifteen year of lattice Striet with criminal intent, has been remanded for examination by June Massey.

Philip Stole, a baker, of 270 Atlantic avenue and a complemous Republican of the Third ward, died yesterday morning of the results of injuries sustained by failure of the front platform of act on Monday night, lie was 53 years old.

Police Commissioner, Carroll has aved for an activity.

Police Commissioner Carroll has asked for an appropriation of \$1.415.72 to cover the expenses of the department for the year isses. Provision to made for increasing the force by appointing one new Captain. Eve Sergeants, four detectives, and the patrolling. The fley Dr Theodore L Caylor President of the National Temperance Union, the flex R S Fardington, the flex R S Fardington, the Rev Inners Mctregor, and the flex J, O Feet were all installed as members of Amulet Lodge of Good Temphars bast evening

Diary last evening.

On Any 24 there will be a jubilize service in St Mary's Episcopal Church in Classon avenue, Brooklyn, in hone of the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Netoria. The Annish flag will be displayed in the church together with the Stars and Stripes.